PORTRAYAL OF FEMININE IDENTITY IN LONG SILENCE

A

SYNOPSIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the

Requirements for the award of a degree

of

Doctor of Philosophy

In the

Department of

ENGLISH

Submitted to

YBN UNIVERSITY

RAJAULATU, NAMKUM, RANCHI

JHARKHAND 834010 (INDIA)

Year 2020

Research Supervisor

DR SYED RAZA HAIDER

Assistant Professor, Dept. of English

School of Arts & Humanities

Syed Raza Haider

Research Scholar

REECHA SINHA

Enrollment No. 1907000450

Department of English

Reecha Sinha

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO
1	Introduction/Background of the Study	1
2	Problem formulation and review of literature	4
3	Objectives	10
4	Research methodology	10
5	Expected outcome	10
6	Chapterization	11
7	References	12

INTRODUCTION:

The goal of Indian English literature is to highlight the best of Indian literature in English. Indian English has evolved into a new type of Indian culture and a voice through which India is heard. In the last few years, the number of Indian English-language writers working outside India has increased dramatically. This includes poets, novels, essays, and playwrights who have contributed to global literature since India's independence. It is not only that Indian writers' books are flying off the shelves, but they are also getting high praise from critics. It is a lengthy and growing list of talented authors, ranging from Mulk Raj Anand to R.K. Narayan to Anita Desai to Salman Rushdie to Vikram Seth to Allen Sealy to Amitav Ghosh to Jhuimpa Lahiri to Chitra Banerjee Divakareini to Arundhati Roy to Shashi Deshpande to Vikram Chandra. Literature written by Indians whose native or co-native tongue is one of India's many languages is called Indian English literature (I E L). Indian diaspora authors, such as Salman Rushdie, is also known to use the term in their writings. Indo-Anglian literature refers to this kind of writing. It falls within the more prominent genre of post-colonial literature, which includes works from formerly colonised nations, such as India.

As for Shashi Deshpande, he began out like any other aspiring young author. The Illustrated Weekly of India, the Junior Statesman, and many more national magazines were where she started her career as a prospective female writer, like many others before her. She eventually moved on to more severe literary publications like these. She has also said that writing is a gift, like a fountain that spews forth words. He had the writer's gene in his system but also his share of writer's block. Some days she could not come up with the words to compose even a sentence. After all, she believes that writing is much like a pieced-together patchwork quilt, with each piece coming together at the right moment.

Shashi Deshpande is unquestionably one of India's best-known modern female authors. Recent decades have seen dramatic shifts in the position of women across the globe, but notably in India. On the other hand, literary artists have been paying attention to this issue. In Indian English literature, there is a significant number of Indian women authors writing in English. For women, fiction is a powerful literary medium. Fighting against the current social order has become necessary for the woman to find her own identity and express her uniqueness. As a result, women must identify their current position and clarify its limits. Authors who write about female characters benefit from the depiction of female characters in literature. In her work, she has a strong ethnic identity. For her, religion is more than just a matter of belief; it

is a way of life. She is a writer who has a burning desire to delve into women's lives in ways that have yet to be addressed. In literary circles, Shashi Deshpande is a well-known author

Shashi Deshpande is one of India's best-known English-language authors. In her works, she explores the inner lives of Indian women. Her heroines are shown realistically. For the most part, she focuses her works on the inner life of Indian women. Her heroines are portrayed realistically. She focuses mainly on the plight of women in India's rapidly changing social and economic context. About middle-class women, she discusses how tradition and modernisation clash. In literature, a woman is a protagonist and the centre of attention. In her works, she explores her aspirations, aspirations, and failures in the traditional Indian culture. She makes it clear that her feminism is not the sort that views men as the source of all of the world's ills. Her portrayal of the world of women is genuine, realistic, and convincing. In her works, she depicts middle-class women.

Even though Shashi Deshpande is just a female voice, she recommends techniques to minimise the silence of the female voice. Her writings greatly study how women are oppressed, marginalised, and reduced in every line of life. GS Amur adds in this regard, "Woman's battle, in the framework of modern Indian culture, to identify and protect her identity as wife, mother and most important of all, as a human being, is Shashi Deshpande's primary preoccupation as a creative writer." Defining and explaining subjugation is now critical. Physical domination, domestic violence, and beatings are not the only forms of subjugation; their scope is extensive. Women's voices are silenced, their spirits are ruled, their growth is stifled, and every chance to flourish is stolen away by subjugation. It involves insulting women in deed, word, or spirit and relegating them to a subordinate role in the household and the workplace. "Deshpande's works vividly depict the difficulties that her female characters, particularly the protagonists, encounter. Unlike other Indians who write in English, her roots are firmly planted in the United States. For the first time in my life, I was not educated overseas. For example, there are no Westerners in any of my stories. They are all about Indians and how we deal with the intricacies of our existence, both within and outside."

This research aims to conduct a complete and detailed examination of Shashi Deshpande's works. For this purpose, the author's works will be examined in depth, and a list of the author's depictions of Indian women's dilemmas between tradition and modernity will be compiled. The 1970s were a period of transformation in and of itself. As science and technology advanced, a new period of modernism was beginning, and as such, it was altering the

fundamental structure of society and conflicting with its established norms. As a result, the domestic responsibilities of women were abolished. She left the suffocating confines of her family's home to pursue a career outside, abandoning her role as a mother, wife, and daughter-in-law. "Deshpande has deftly exposed the subordinate situation of women in Indian culture," the author writes. Even in the home, women are treated as second-class citizens." With this shift in roles, men were no longer the primary breadwinners in a rapidly changing society. Instead, women and men shared economic responsibilities. Their economic dependence syndrome was replaced with an environment full of activities.

At its peak in the 1960s, feminism was an ideological movement that sought to free women from gender-based discrimination, denying them the opportunity to promote themselves and achieve equality with men merely because they were women. However, the movement's reach broadened with time, as it also became more inclusive of social and economic inequity. Defining it as a movement in support of women's rights is easy. It is a worldwide movement that started in Europe around the end of the nineteenth century. So-called "patron" societies have always existed partly because of the way society has always been structured, in which males have always been the primary beneficiaries. Thus, from the beginning, its primary goal has been to dismantle the social hierarchy and put everyone on an equal footing. Men are ranked higher than females in the hierarchy, with males taking precedence. Looking at the preceding hierarchy, you will see that males are at the top, followed by women. Throughout history, males have controlled women and confined them to subordinate roles. Feminism works tirelessly to dismantle this exact framework. As a result, the primary goal of this initiative is to promote gender parity and empower women throughout the globe by raising their awareness of their rights and the rights of other women. Feminism has considered how women have been subordinated to men's desires.

For women, feminism has been an attempt to bring in a new day. Women's worries and their private areas, which have been from time immemorial hushed up, are voiced with free flow. With an eye on achieving gender parity in politics, business, and society, it has worked to reduce the gap between men and women in all of these areas. When it comes to gender inequality, feminism recognises that women are the scapegoats and silent victims of what is supposed to be a civilised society. Researchers and authors have come up with many definitions of feminism.

PROBLEM FORMULATION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Sapna Tiwari (2018) Man has always attempted to determine and tamper with the image of women, including their identity. A woman is constantly referred to as a wife, mother, daughter, or lover but never as a human being in her own right; she is never seen as a woman in her own right. Regarding her fundamental rights and behavior, believers of a patriarchal society have an idealised existence for women. Commenting on the connection between a man and a woman in a marriage. Simone de Beauvoir states, "It has been stated that marriage weakens man, which is frequently true; but virtually usually it annihilates woman." In the Feminist movement, women's equality is a priority. Feminism's essential ethos is to see both men and women as human beings. Family and social life should be free of gender prejudice and discrimination. Feminism's primary goal is to achieve gender equality and gender justice.

Jeya Santhi. V. (2012) Shashi Deshpande's works focus on women's struggle to identify and keep their identities as wives, mothers, and, most importantly, as human beings. In her works, Deshpande does not wish to be referred to as feminist literature since she believes they have nothing to do with the male-female divide. Instead, she highlighted a new generation of Indian women and their struggles in a patriarchal environment. She empathises with women since she is a woman herself, and her major concern is human relationships. That long silence displays the reality of women authentically, realistically and credibly. Rather than blaming the conditions, this essay argues that women's rights are stifled because their woman folk refuses to accept women's liberation.

S. Surya (2017) A new viewpoint is continually sought by Indian women authors of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Women's experiences have been depicted vividly by these authors. Shashi Deshpande holds a significant role in the twentieth century's feminist literature. Many of Deshpande's works deal with the issues and hardships women face in middle-class families, which paints a realistic image of middle-class family life. According to Deshpande's That Long Silence, middle-class women are in a condition of depression. The story revolves around the protagonist, Jaya. The tension between Jaya and her husband is escalating due to their continued lack of communication. Ultimately, she comes to terms with the fact that she must break her quiet to attain her goal of self-realisation and self-assertion.

Sreelakshmy. S. (2020) Author Shashi Deshpande is one of India's best-known writers and novelists in this discipline. Born in Dharwad, Karnataka, she was raised by her famous

Kannada playwright father and a world-renowned Sanskrit scholar grandfather. Indian English novelist Shashi Deshpande is unique in that she expresses specific concerns uniquely. Rare insights may be found in her fiction. His primary focus is depicting the sorrow and difficulties of contemporary educated Indian women between patriarchy and tradition on one and the self-expression and uniqueness for women on another. Fiction by her examines the desire for a woman to realise her full potential as a human being, irrespective of her duties as a daughter, wife, and mother. She has studied a wide range of home issues in her research. She has a special empathy for the ladies in the community. Amidst the women's battle for self-respect and self-identity, the author bares the numerous layers of oppression, including sexual oppression, endured by our society's female population.

Aruldoss, L. (2018) An investigation of Jaya's identity issues is the focus of this study. Jaya, as the new wife of Mohan, finds it difficult to fit into the traditional mould. At first, Deshpande presents a woman who openly revolts and eventually comes to terms with her condition, but in the book, she presents a woman who wants to revolt but doesn't. Since society disapproves of her actions, she cannot speak out and keeps mute to avoid being irritated and dissatisfied. Inability to reveal the truth In her mind, she resembles a bird that has wings and knows it can fly, but for some reason, it can't. However, despite her awareness and knowledge of her talents, Jaya cannot use them to her advantage. Keeping her mouth shut all the time demonstrates that the responsibilities of women are still more important than the newly obtained professional positions.

Kamu, K. (2019) Women, although neither physiologically nor cognitively inferior to men, are often stereotyped as the "lesser" sexes and assigned lower social positions. To maintain the family's traditions, she must carefully comply with the roles she has been assigned and is not acknowledged as having her own identity or being human. Gender imbalance is still a reality, despite the many attempts to free women from male domination. Women in Indian society face a wide range of difficulties in their homes, jobs, and communities. Psychologically, they are impacted by losing their identity, masculine dominance and marital discord. People with autism cannot make their own choices in life and have no one to confide in, leaving them feeling alone and alone. In many of their works, women authors convey their dissatisfaction with the patriarchal culture and their fears about being a woman. Some well-known Indian contemporary writers have made a significant effort to bring attention to submissive women's issues via their work. Using Deshpande's portrayal of Jaya in That Long Quiet, this paper aims

to show how women can take charge of their own lives and make positive changes if they are willing to break their silence and fight against injustice.

Kaur, Rajpal. (2016) Much attention is paid to the characterisation of female characters like Jaya and Mukta in Shashi Deshpande's book That Long Silence. It was an attempt by the writer to explain why they were seen as second-class citizens. According to the story's author, it was not patriarchy alone that was to blame for their plight. The women's indifference and acceptance of conventional roles as wives, mothers, and so forth contributed equally to a culture of subservience toward males. Women should not victimise themselves; instead, they should work to break the silence and give voice to their inner problems.

N Rajakumari (2018) That Long Quiet by Shashi Deshpande expresses the contemporary Indian housewife's silence. They sought to communicate the silence that had made women into non-entities by several women authors. In Shashi Deshpande's case, her success is based on her ability to portray real-world experiences. She accurately portrays Jaya, the story's protagonist, and her search for self-identity. As the title suggests, this dissertation examines the plight of the female characters in Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence. Male and female characters alike struggle to adapt to today's culture. The character of Shashi Deshpande is "Indian." Changes in the patriarchy and women's empowerment have led to a lower status for males. Because of that extended pause, the ladies of the globe are accurately depicted. Rather than blaming the conditions, this essay argues that women's rights are stifled because their woman folk refuses to accept women's liberation.

Gupta, Ekta (2017) In women's literature, silence is a significant component. It is seen as a type of resistance or a strategy. Cowardice, on the other hand, is a sort of extreme quiet. A person's attitude is considered while interpreting the phrase's meaning. That Long Quiet by Shashi Deshpande is a book about the suffocating of a woman's silence. Silence is deeply ingrained in Jaya's psyche as a cultural treasure. But it keeps making her ill to her stomach. Throughout the story, she constantly covers her shortcomings behind her familial obligations to protect herself from the consequences of being quiet. Finally, the preaching of Lord Krishna, who grants freedom to everyone to do whatever they choose, ends her rising unhappiness. This is the story of every woman's life in a patriarchal society. This study aims to shed light on Jaya's struggle with silence and how she overcame it. The research seeks to discover what causes a woman to keep her mouth shut and what finally pushes her to voice her mind.

Pandey, Punam (2015) Among the post-colonial New English literature authors, Shashi Deshpande has earned a well-deserved place in the spotlight. A sharp observer, she took note

of the many pressing concerns in the household and society as a whole. Her work "That Long Silence," for which she received the Sahitya Akadimi Award in 1990, dealt deftly with the hot-button themes surrounding women's place in the family and society. Jaya, the protagonist of the tale, finally breaks her quiet after 17 years of stillness. More than any other female author, she is dedicated to portraying educated Indian women in the middle class in a realistic light. Because of Western education and culture, they began wondering where they fit in the social hierarchy. They are wrapped up in a web of antiquity and progress. Despite their ability to rise in the ranks, women are still seen as inferior and subordinate. Women are doomed to a life of pain and sorrow. A large amount of responsibility is placed on their shoulders by their family and the society they are a part of. Only in the representation of truth does Shashi Deshpande go against men. She has been dubbed an "ardent feminist" by others as well. They shed light on the role of women in the household and society via the writings of Kamala Das and others. Women face Emotional and intellectual problems in their quest for identity are emphasised more. Novelists use a variety of techniques to convey this message. In That Long Silence, Shashi Deshpande portrays a woman with no voice who needs to be heard. The authors are likely trying to get as near the truth as possible, but they are not trying to express the women's deepest thoughts or sentiments. According to Pande's book, readers are drawn in and interested to learn more about that quiet in That Long Silence.

Bhuvani, D. (2018) Author Sashi Deshpande's first book, That Long Silence, has received critical praise. The author paints a fascinating image of middle-class, educated ladies via this narrative. This story has two main characters: Jaya (the heroine) and her husband, Mohan (the antagonist). They have two children, Rahu and Rati. Jaya, her marriage, and her responsibilities as a wife are the focus of the novel. She assumes the role of a loving mother, obedient to her in-laws and family members. It creates a simple, captivating scenario that is all the author's own. In the opinion of the author, men do not pay heed to their wives' feelings or preferences. The author shows her lifestyle in great detail, such as her lovemaking connection with children, and she communicates the feeling with vivid attributes like a lovemaking relationship with children. She is always looking for her identity as an individual throughout the novel.

Chelliah, S. (2017). It is stated that women authors have contributed substantially to Indian literature written in English. They mainly focused on the experiences and struggles of women

in the context of the home and the family. Because of the mastery of narrative and the ability to portray current and historical ties in the best possible manner, they had substantial success experimenting with numerous generous in the reason times. They may use their fiction to present a distinct perspective on the world. Women's writing has been a dominant and influential medium of modernism for many years, despite the efforts of many prominent personalities. Some recent most well-known and well-received literature has come from authors like Kamala Markandeya, Anita Desai, Nayantara Sahgal, and Shashi Deshpande. Shashi Deshpande's fiction focuses on her contribution to Indian English Literature. It was quite successful for Shashi Deshpande to establish herself as a distinct author in children's and detective fiction, focusing on the aspects of adventure, mystery, excitement, and fun in children's stories. However, she is best known as the author of detective novels, which focus on the lives of middle-class women and the oppression they face in the patriarchal society she describes in her domestic fiction works. She is a well-known Indian woman novelist who brilliantly depicts the psychological problems and mental traumas suffered by her protagonists in her novels. She demonstrates education of women's dilemmas, identity crisis, inner struggle and distress, marital dissatisfaction and despair by revealing her awareness of contemporary reality.

Kumar, Pardeep (2019) Throughout history, there has been a constant battle to free women from the tyranny of males. However, due to various patriarchal ideas, the work of women writers has been underestimated in the past. It is a kind of protest against the oppression of women, and feminism is an expression of this. Literature's attention to the female experience is called "feminist literature." Feminists have railed against historical inequalities—legal, economic, and societal restraints on women's fundamental rights—for decades. The Latin word lamina, which means "woman," is the root of the phrase "feminist." 'Equality of sexes' refers to the belief that women have the same rights, position, and authority as men. According to the concept that women should have equal social, economic, and political rights as men. Shashi Deshpande's ladies are being studied to see whether they are assertive or if any of their assertiveness is influenced by endurance. All of her books have been studied for this study, but this research focuses on three of her most notable works, namely, The Dark Holds No Terrors, Roots and Shadows, and That Long Silence. Many languages have been translated into these three award-winning books.

Brainee, Hilda (2019) This dissertation examines Sashi Deshpande's female characters and the struggle they face in society to establish their identity. However, for the sake of this research, the author's whole body of work has been examined, although the focus is on four of her most famous works: The Binding Vine, The Dark Held No Terrors, and 'Rots and Shadows.'. In this article, an attempt is made to analyse Shashi Deshpande's characters, as depicted by the author, to understand and appreciate their hardships and difficulties under the impact of modernity and tradition.

Rai, Manjeet Kumar (2016) Feminism is about giving women the same rights as men. It is not about equality and rights for women but rather about the male counterparts' compassion, respect, and understanding. Throughout the globe, women's social and economic rights have been violated. However, there has been an increasing understanding among women in the twentieth century of their sexual needs, self-definition, physical existence, and ultimate destiny. "Feminism" was coined by analysts and critics to describe women's struggles to find their own identity and independence. They are still trying to free the female world from the repressive myths and damaging socio-cultural restraints still prevalent in their nations. The New Woman had already started to form in post-independence India, where women's education had already begun. Women's uniqueness had been instilled in them via education, and their human rights had been raised as a result. During this time, the feminist wave in Indian literature had emerged, and women found themselves in conflict with the double standards of social law and the customary moral code. In Indian English Fiction, Shashi Deshpande has emerged as a key genuine voice.

A key theme in her work is the search for one's identity. They are often written by female characters trying to discover who they are in the writing process. Their previous experiences and feelings of inadequacy may plague them, but they eventually find out who they are. Even if they seem to be doing well on the surface, they look to be without direction and experiencing a feeling of hopelessness. Author Deshpande's writings are a good match for this circumstance and aid in empowering women. There is a strong connection between the patriarchal structure and the need for a feminine identity. He is free to pursue any goal he chooses. His feelings have been taken care of. On the other hand, women are expected to adhere to a strict set of norms, and any deviation from them is seen as a violation of their responsibilities. So-called "great tradition" standards have 'silenced' them somehow, and they must follow them.

OBJECTIVES

- To explore the emerging trends of feminism, such as the assertion of individuality, the quest for identity, frustration and isolation.
- To analyse various perspectives of suppressed women, their exploitation and the patriarchal structure from the feministic perspective.
- To examine the problem, pain and suffering of oppressed women from different sections of society through the selected texts.
- To critically analyse the identity crisis of women and their struggle for the establishment and reconstruction of their identity through given texts

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Analytic and descriptive methodologies have been used to research using primary sources, such as the original writings of these authors, as well as secondary materials in the form of critique. It is the goal of this study to uncover ways to represent women in a patriarchal culture better. The proposed work will consider prominent critics and other writers working on the same topic and use their insights to complete it. Feminist theory is used to examine the topic matter. Other sources, such as films on the suffering of women in patriarchal societies, have also been reviewed and discussed in detail. The current study examines a variety of themes related to the creation of gender, including how gendered identity in society and politics influence the formation of gender and how society and culture oppress women. For the first time, this research examines female identity, how it is represented in literature, and how language influences the construction and expression of female identity. Female identity is reflected in comparing both authors' themes, motifs, approaches, pictures, symbols, and linguistic characteristics.

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Despite making up half of the world's population, women are still not given the same opportunities as males. Although every woman works tirelessly to ensure the well-being of her husband, children, and family, they are nevertheless denied equal access to the resources and opportunities that allow them to live fulfilling lives. This unsettling image of a lady is neither a new phenomenon in India nor a one-off. This is a universal problem for women. Traditionally,

women have been seen as the ideal wives, mothers, and homemakers in a male-dominated society. She exemplifies service, sacrifice, submission, and tolerance as a wife and mother. Because she lives in a patriarchal environment, she has no choice but to hide her true identity. The mythological figures of Sita, Savitri, and Gandhari instil a woman's sense of self-abnegation, pride in patience, and the necessity to accept a lesser social rank as she grows up. Being a wife and mother who is pure, devoted, and unselfish is an admirable trait.

Shashi Deshpande's research focuses on middle-class women's challenges and problems. Heroines in her works are empathetic, intellectual, and career-driven. The two women are inseparable, and Nayantara Sahgal is striving to comprehend and provide solutions to the plight of Indian women. In Indian English literature, a significant amount of fiction is written by women. Women have been forced to launch an all-out war against the current social order regarding finding one's place in the world. Because of this, women must identify their new position and set limits. Female characters in literature serve as role models for young women subjected to chauvinistic male oppression because of the representation of women in literature. Their focus on these issues and ideological preoccupations established synchronic and diachronic changes in women's subjectivity. Due to their differing socio-cultural backgrounds, diverse answers may be expected from writers' views on women's selfhood. Shashi Deshpande is an accomplished academic, an economics and law graduate and a postgraduate English literature student. Since graduating from high school, she has also studied journalism. She worked for a magazine before embarking on a writing career that would last over 28 years and include the publication of seven novels, four collections of short stories, and several children's books.

CHAPTERIZATION

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2: FEMINISM IN THAT LONG SILENCE

CHAPTER 3: QUEST FOR IDENTITY

CHAPTER 4: BREAKING SILENCE AND HUMAN RELATIONSHIP

CHAPTER 5: NARRATIVE DISCOURSE

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

1. Tiwari, Sapna. (2018). Feminist Perspective in Shashi Deshpande's "That Long Silence". SMART MOVES JOURNAL IJELLH. 6. 845. 10.24113/ijellh.v6i1.3579.

2. Santhi.V, Jeya. (2012). Feminist Perspective in Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence.

3. S. Surya, (2017), Despondency of Women as Portrayed in Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence, International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences (IJELS) Vol-2, Issue-6, Nov – Dec

4. Sreelakshmy. S, (2020), "The Role of Women" In That Long Silence, Quest Journals Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science Volume 8 ~ Issue 6, pp: 40-42

5. Mr.L.Aruldoss, (2018), THE QUEST FOR FEMALE IDENTITY WITH REFERENCE TO SHASHI DESHPANDE'S 'THAT LONG SILENCE, International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 119 No. 18, 2899-2907

6. K. Kamu, (2019), The Quest for Female Identity in Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence, Language in India, ISSN 1930-2940 19:9

7. Rajpal Kaur, (2016), PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S THAT LONG SILENCE., International Journal of Advanced Research, Volume 4, Issue 4, 1339-1342

8. N Rajakumari, (2018), Feminism in Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence, Special Issue Published in International Journal of Trend in Research and Development (IJTRD), 734-736

9. Ekta Gupta, (2017), Shashi Deshpande's That Long Silence: Suffocation of Silence and Dilemma of Indian Women, International Refereed Journal of Reviews and Research Volume 5 Issue 5

10. DR. PUNAM PANDEY, (2015), SHASHI DESHPANDE'S THAT LONG SILENCE: A STUDY IN HUMANISTIC VISION, Pune Research: An International Journal in English, Vol 1, Issue 3

11. D.Bhuvani, (2018), FEMINISM IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S THAT LONG SILENCE, Bodhi International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Science, Vol.2 No. 4

12. Dr. S. Chelliah, (2017), SHASHI DESHPANDE'S VISION OF INDIAN WOMAN AS A SYNTHESIS BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNITY PROJECTED FROM A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE IN HER SELECT NOVELS; A BRIEF ANALYSIS, International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Review, Vol.1, issue – 29

13. Kiran, Desai. 2006. The Inhertance of Loss, New Delhi: Penguine Books.

14. Gulia, Kusum. (2015) "Articulation of the Feminine Voice: A Study of That Long Silence." Ijellh, volume. III, issue VI, p. 423.

15. K K, Sonima. (2012) "Revisionist Myth Making as a Means of Countering Patriarchy in That Long Silence." The Criterion: An International Journal in English, vol. III, issue III